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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By paragraph 11 of its resolution 65/91 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

June 2010-May 2011

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Belgium	June 2010-May 2011	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, was supportive of the Plan of Action of the European Union and, in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including, when appropriate, at a high level, systematically raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force	
Brazil	June 2010-May 2011	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it	
	19 March 2011	The joint communiqué issued by President Dilma Rousseff and President Barack Obama of the United States of America, on the occasion of his visit to Brazil on 19 March 2011, highlighted "the need to bring into force the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Bulgaria	June 2010-May 2011	Bulgaria raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India and Pakistan, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	
Croatia	June 2010-May 2011	Croatia raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	

* The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Estonia	June 2010-May 2011	Estonia raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty with the aim of achieving its entry into force	
France	June 2010-May 2011	France conducted regular discussions with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty	
Germany	June 2010-May 2011	Germany reiterated the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification, in particular by remaining annex 2 States, in high-level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral forums	
	October 2010	During his visit to India in October 2010, the Federal Foreign Minister called on the Government of India, both in private and in public, to accede to the Treaty. In his speech at the Indian Institute of Technology, he described the entry into force of the Treaty as a crucial first step towards achieving the Global Zero goal	
Japan	June 2010-May 2011	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of the ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty	
Mexico	June 2010-May 2011	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force	
	June 2010-May 2011	In bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, Mexico reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty at the earliest opportunity with the aim of achieving its early entry into force	
Morocco	June 2010-May 2011	Morocco carried out démarches with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to encourage further progress towards Indonesia's ratification of the Treaty, explaining the necessity and pertinence of finalizing the ratification process	
New Zealand	June 2010-May 2011	In relevant multilateral, regional and bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2010-May 2011	New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty	
Norway	June 2010-May 2011	Norway raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States	
	November 2010	Representatives from various institutions in China involved in the Treaty's verification visited the Norwegian National Data Centre (NORSAR). The visit included technical discussions on issues of common interest, as well as a visit hosted by Norway to an international monitoring system seismic station	
Philippines	June 2010-May 2011	The Philippines has recognized the critical role of the Treaty as a key confidence-building mechanism to promote cooperation with other States in resolving issues that have ramifications on regional and global security, and has consistently supported the call for the early entry into force of the Treaty	
Poland	June 2010-May 2011	Poland raised the issue of the ratification of the Treaty in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Russian Federation	June 2010-May 2011	In bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to sign/ratify the Treaty as soon as possible. In that context, the Russian Federation consistently seeks the earliest ratification of the Treaty by the United States of America, calling upon the United States Administration to move from its intention to ratify the Treaty, declared in a number of bilateral and multilateral documents, to practical actions in that regard	
Spain	November 2010	Spain held consultations on non-proliferation and disarmament issues with the United States of America and stressed the importance of its ratification	
Sweden	June 2010-May 2011	In its bilateral contacts, at the ministerial level and below, Sweden raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Turkey	June 2010-May 2011	In its bilateral contacts, Turkey stressed to several annex 2 States the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty	
Ukraine	June 2010-May 2011	In bilateral meetings between Ukrainian officials and their counterparts in annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, Ukraine urged their Governments to sign and ratify the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2010-May 2011	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in bilateral discussions to encourage the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, as necessary, in order to bring about the early entry into force of the Treaty; most recently, for example, the United Kingdom has welcomed Indonesia's commitment to ratify the Treaty	
1. Bilateral level			
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Belgium	June 2010-May 2011	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, was supportive of the Plan of Action of the European Union and, in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, including, when appropriate, at a high level, systematically raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force	
Brazil	June 2010-May 2011	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it	
Ecuador	June 2010-May 2011	Whenever relevant during bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States, Ecuador underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force	
Estonia	June 2010-May 2011	In bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, Estonia seized every suitable opportunity to raise the issue and to encourage States to make efforts to sign and/or ratify the Treaty	
France	June 2010-May 2011	France conducted regular discussions with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty	
	26 January-2 February 2011	On the occasion of the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, France, in its capacity as Co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches in the capitals of several African and Asian States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	
	24 September 2010	On the occasion of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, France, in its capacity as Co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches in the capitals of several African and Asian States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	30 May-1 June 2010	On the occasion of the Africa-France Summit, France, in its capacity as Co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches in the capitals of several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty	
Hungary	14 December 2010	A working luncheon was organized in New York by the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations with the participation of the Executive Secretary and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Bangladesh, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Indonesia, the Philippines, Mauritius and representatives of the Caribbean Community. The purpose of the meeting was the promotion of the Treaty, with particular emphasis on civil and scientific applications of the International Monitoring System. Tsunami warning support capabilities were especially highlighted, as the invited States have a particular interest in that field	
Japan	June 2010-May 2011	Japan constantly took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of the Treaty with remaining non-annex 2 States	
Mexico	June 2010-May 2011	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force, thereby joining the large number of States signatories that call for an early entry into force of the Treaty	
Morocco	June 2010-May 2011	As Co-Chair for the Article XIV process, Morocco actively carried out démarches with several African States aimed at encouraging the ratification of the Treaty and at strengthening the verification regime, especially in Angola, the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea. Morocco emphasized the importance and technological benefits of the International Monitoring System and capacity-building for States	
New Zealand	June 2010-May 2011	Wherever relevant during bilateral occasions, New Zealand underlined to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force	
	June 2010-May 2011	New Zealand provided voluntary financial contributions to enable experts from non-annex 2 developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, thereby reiterating the universal character of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Norway	January 2010-May 2011	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Seismology in Bishkek. The project focuses on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty, and the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre receives support in terms of technical training, software and hardware	
	June 2010-May 2011	Norway has been supporting a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty within Central Asia. As part of that project, an international technical training centre in support of the verification functions of the Treaty has been established in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Training courses for participants from Central Asian countries started in late 2010 and will continue into 2012 with support from that project	
Russian Federation	June 2010-May 2011	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with the non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently continued to call upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible	
Slovakia	June 2010-May 2011	Slovakia continued to support the universalization of the Treaty in relevant bilateral meetings	
Spain	November 2010	The National Geographic Institute organized in Madrid, in collaboration with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, an advanced capacity-building course for national data centre technical staff in Eastern Europe	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2010-May 2011	The United Kingdom took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage non-annex 2 countries to sign and/or ratify the Treaty	
	May 2011	The United Kingdom has made a voluntary contribution to a project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to promote the signature and ratification of the Treaty in 12 small island developing States	
Ukraine	June 2010-May 2011	Ukraine conducted regular discussions with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In the discussions, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Belgium	June 2010-May 2011	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated its support of the Treaty and the importance it attaches to its early entry into force in different appropriate international forums	
	September 2010	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and delivered the European Union statement in favour of the entry into force of the Treaty	
	December 2010	Belgium voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 65/59, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 65/72, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"; and 65/127, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization". All of those resolutions call, inter alia, for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Brazil	28 April 2010	Brazil participated in the Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, and supported the final document which reiterates the demand for the total ban of all nuclear tests and the need for reaching universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, particularly by all nuclear-weapon States and annex 2 States, and called for upholding and maintaining the moratorium on such tests or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of the Treaty	
	May 2010	Brazil supported the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which highlights the importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and reinforces the call for its early entry into force	
	June 2010-May 2011	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty	
	8 December 2010	Brazil, together with 56 States, co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Bulgaria	June 2010-May 2011	In relevant multilateral forums such as the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and the 2010 Review Conference, Bulgaria used every opportunity to underline the importance of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
	August 2010	In support of the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria posted a national statement about the Treaty on the dedicated website established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan	
	September 2010	The Minister for Foreign Affairs participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and signed the joint ministerial statement	
	September-December 2010	Bulgaria supported the adoption of the following General Assembly resolutions: 65/59, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 65/72, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"; and 65/127, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization"	
Croatia	May 2010	The Director-General of the Directorate for Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration participated in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York, and delivered a statement in favour of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	December 2010	Croatia supported the activities of the United Nations aimed at ensuring the early entry into force of the Treaty, one of the pillars of the international regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In that regard, Croatia voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 65/72, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"; and 65/127, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization", all of which call for, inter alia, the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Ecuador	June 2010-May 2011	During a meeting of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, in its statement on the theme of nuclear disarmament, Ecuador called for the universalization of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Estonia	May 2010	In his statement at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia urged the States whose adherence is required for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to enter into force, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay and without conditions	
	23 September 2010	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting, in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, during which he endorsed the Joint Ministerial Statement reaffirming Estonia's strong support for the Treaty	
	October 2010	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted at its sixty-fifth session	
Finland	June 2010	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided a submission for the website dedicated to the International Day Against Nuclear Tests and established by Kazakhstan, and called upon all States that had not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to do so	
	July 2010	The Decision of the Council of the European Union (2010/461/CFSP), on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, was adopted with the support of Finland	
	23 September 2010	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland delivered a statement in support of the Treaty at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York. Finland, belonging to the Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Au alia, Canada, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands), was among the co-organizers of the meeting	
	December 2010	Finland co-sponsored resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 2010	
France	June 2010-May 2011	In relevant multilateral forums, France seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2010-May 2011	In its capacity as Co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France chaired (with Morocco) several consultations with States signatories on the implementation of an action plan for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty and on the preparation of the Seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	23 September 2010	In its capacity as Co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France, together with Morocco and the Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, organized the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 23 September 2010, which called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
	8 December 2010	France co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Germany	June 2010-May 2011	As a member of the Group of Eight, Germany actively supported the démarches of the Group carried out under the Canadian Presidency urging ratification of the Treaty	
	23 September 2010	The Federal Foreign Minister actively participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 23 September 2010, and stressed the security benefits of the Treaty's entry into force in his speech at the General Assembly	
Holy See	September 2010	On the occasion of the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Holy See stated that the entry into force of the Treaty is of the highest priority	
	October 2010	During a meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Holy See stated that it had been making every effort and encouraged States to intensify their own efforts, with a view to helping the entry into force of the Treaty	
Japan	23 September 2010	The Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and France and Morocco, in their capacity as Article XIV coordinators, co-hosted the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York. The Foreign Minister participated in the Meeting, and appealed to the political leaders of the remaining annex 2 States to act decisively for early signatures and ratifications of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	January-March 2011	Japan invited 10 seismology experts from 10 countries to the training course in global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology	
Lithuania	24 February 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, as Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and expressed support of the activities of the Preparatory Commission	
Mexico	8 December 2010	Mexico co-sponsored resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly	
	June 2010-May 2011	Mexico participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in consultations aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty and reinforcing the verification regime so as to become fully effective	
	30 April 2011	Mexico supported the joint statement issued by the ministerial meeting of the cross-regional group on non-proliferation and disarmament, held in Berlin on 30 April 2011	
Morocco	June 2010-May 2011	Morocco participated regularly in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in consultations aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty	
	June 2010-May 2011	Morocco contributed to the project aimed at facilitating the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
	September 2010-May 2011	In its capacity as Co-Chair with France of the Article XIV process to promote entry into force of the Treaty, Morocco developed an action plan and actively engaged in all relevant multilateral, bilateral and regional levels to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	
	23 September 2010	Morocco attended the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation declared, together with his French counterpart, the importance of urging the entry into force of the Treaty and encouraged States present to take action	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	October 2010	During a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other regional meetings, Morocco actively worked to promote the Treaty among Arab and African legislative institutions and support diplomatic efforts. On 29 October 2010, during the fifth plenary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, held in Rabat, the Executive Secretary emphasized the role that parliaments could play in the promotion of the Treaty	
	December 2010-February 2011	Morocco voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". Morocco warmly welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 65/127, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization", underlining the cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission	
New Zealand	23 September 2010	New Zealand associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, encouraging those States whose ratification is required for entry into force to ratify the Treaty without delay	
	December 2010	New Zealand is a main sponsor of the annual resolution "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" at the General Assembly and co-sponsored resolution 65/59, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments", adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session	
	January-May 2011	The New Zealand Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control authored an article entitled "The end of nuclear testing is within our reach", published in the magazine of the Preparatory Commission, *CTBTO Spectrum*. The article highlights the importance of universalization of the Treaty	
Norway	June 2010-May 2011	Norway has supported resolutions in the General Assembly that encourage all countries to ratify the Treaty, and repeated that plea in national statements in the General Assembly, at the International Atomic Energy Agency and in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
	June 2010-May 2011	Norway participates actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to implement the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of NORSAR contribute to the work and acted as advisers to its Chair	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2010-May 2011	Norway contributes to a project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission	
	September 2010	The Foreign Minister took part in and addressed the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 23 September in New York. Norway also supported the Joint Ministerial Statement	
	March 2011	The China Arms Control and Disarmament Association organized a scientist-to-scientist workshop on the technical aspects of a ban on nuclear testing. The workshop was supported financially by Norway and participating Norwegian experts shared their knowledge	
Philippines	May 2010	The 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was successfully presided over by the Philippines, reaffirmed the importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in the global disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. The Philippines joined other States in supporting the Final Document of the Review Conference, which highlighted the essential role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty within the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Actions 10-14 of the Final Document contained measures that all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons must undertake with respect to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including pushing for the early entry into force of the Treaty and refraining from testing nuclear weapons pending entry into force of the Treaty	
	June 2010-May 2011	The Philippines supported the efforts of France and Morocco, in their capacity as coordinators of the Article XIV process, to request the Secretary-General to convene a Conference on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, specifically at the sidelines of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly	
	June 2010-May 2011	The Philippines consistently supported the expansion of the International Monitoring System as it is crucial in strengthening the verification regime of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	23 September 2010	At the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 23 September 2010, the former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Alberto G. Romulo, and other foreign ministers issued a joint ministerial statement reaffirming their support for the Treaty	
	23 September 2010	Former Secretary of Foreign Affairs Romulo also delivered a statement endorsing the joint ministerial statement and urging delegations, especially those that took part in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and that agreed to the action points, to hold fast to their obligations. The Philippines urged nuclear-weapons States that have remained outside the Treaty to lead by example and drew attention to the absolute necessity to enshrine voluntary commitments by States on a moratorium on testing. The statement also cited the active participation of the Philippines in the verification regime of the Treaty	
Poland	June 2010-May 2011	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate multilateral forums	
Republic of Korea	30 August-4 September 2010	The Republic of Korea hosted the tabletop exercise on visual observation for on-site inspection for an international team of participants and trainers in Daejeon, Republic of Korea	
	23 September 2010	The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, emphasized the need for the early entry into force of the Treaty, and urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not to conduct any further nuclear tests and to come into full compliance with all its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009)	
	September 2010-May 2011	The Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources participated in workshops on the following: machine learning and earth structure, held from 6 to 9 September 2010, in Montpellier, France; infrasound experiment in the eastern Mediterranean, held from 25 to 27 January 2011, in Eilat, Israel; operation and maintenance, held from 9 to 13 May 2011, in San Diego, United States of America; and on-site inspection (workshop-19), held from 16 to 20 May 2011, in Baden, Austria	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	26 October-8 December 2010	The Republic of Korea jointly proposed and voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 26 October 2010 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/91 on 8 December 2010	
Russian Federation	June 2010-May 2011	The Russian Federation continued to pursue a policy aimed at supporting the Treaty and actively participated in implementing the action plan adopted at the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in 2009	
	June 2010-May 2011	The Russian Federation cooperated with all interested States in the United Nations, other international organizations and forums in order that the Treaty may become an effective legal international instrument	
	June 2010-May 2011	The Russian Federation maintained a moratorium on nuclear testing, at the same time proceeding from the assumption that this measure, however important, cannot substitute the main goal of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
	May 2010	The Russian Federation supported mention of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
	September 2010	The Russian Federation took part in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York in September 2010, and supported its joint ministerial statement	
	December 2010	The Russian Federation supported and co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 65/91, "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", adopted on 8 December 2010	
	October 2010-May 2011	The Russian Federation participated with other States that had ratified the Treaty, in preparation of the seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be held in New York in September 2011	
Serbia	September 2010	Serbia participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, convened in New York on 23 September 2010, when the Joint Ministerial Statement was adopted. At the meeting, Serbia associated itself with the Statement of the European Union	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Singapore	October 2010	Singapore voted in favour of the following General Assembly resolutions that called for, inter alia, the entry into force of resolutions 65/72, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", and 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Slovakia	June 2010-May 2011	Slovakia continued to support the universalization of the Treaty in relevant multilateral forums	
	29 August 2010	Slovakia hailed the International Day Against Nuclear Tests. Slovakia also used that occasion to welcome the positive signals from some annex 2 countries to ratify the Treaty and appealed to all remaining States that had not yet done so to follow suit	
	September 2010	In his speech at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the President of Slovakia stated that Slovakia was prepared to cooperate with partners on a number of priorities, such as the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	September 2010	Slovakia took part in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at that meeting	
	October 2010	During a meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, Slovakia stressed the need for the Treaty to enter into force. The support for the Treaty was also reiterated at appropriate occasions by the Slovak Chair of the First Committee	
	December 2010	Slovakia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Spain	September 2010	Spain participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the ministerial level, which was held in New York in September 2010 and expressed its support for the efforts towards the universalization of the Treaty by joining the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the Meeting	
Sweden	June 2010-May 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden stressed on several occasions the importance of the Treaty in his public outreach	
	June 2010-May 2011	Sweden supported the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as an important instrument contributing to the early entry into force of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	June 2010-May 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden actively lent his support to the Global Zero initiative, a step-by-step plan calling for a stop of the spread of nuclear weapons and phased and verified reductions of nuclear stockpiles, with the eventual goal of the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons	
Switzerland	June 2009-May 2010	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant forums	
	September 2010	Switzerland participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 23 September 2010, and called for ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	
	December 2010	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 65/59, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 65/72, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". All of those which called, inter alia, for the entry into force of the Treaty	
Turkey	May 2010	During the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Turkey urged countries that had not signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to take the necessary steps in this framework	
	April 2010	During the national statement delivered by the Prime Minister at the Nuclear Security Summit, Turkey outlined the necessity of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
	June 2010-May 2011	Turkey, with nine other countries, is a member of the informal group established as a result of the Australian-Japanese initiative that is acting in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament. Turkey participated in the First Ministerial Meeting of the group and has been part of the political announcement/paper delivered at the meeting, where it was mentioned that the early entry into force of the Treaty was a necessary step in order to advance in the field of nuclear disarmament. That necessity has been also mentioned during the speech delivered at that meeting by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2010-May 2011	Turkey provided a contribution, as a donor country, to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
	June 2010-May 2011	In its multilateral contacts, Turkey outlined the importance attached to the early entry into force of the Treaty and provided in that framework all kinds of support, including technical and financial. That aspect was also mentioned in the opening statement of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly	
	29 August 2010	The necessity to strengthen the understanding that the Treaty constitutes the basic pillar for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear proliferation, was also outlined in the message published by the President of Turkey on the occasion of the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, on 29 August	
Ukraine	June 2010-May 2011	Within the Conference on Disarmament, Ukraine repeatedly stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. Ukraine called upon the nuclear-weapon States to maintain a moratorium on nuclear testing and any other nuclear explosives and to refrain from any actions that would hamper the aims of the Treaty	
	June 2010	Ukraine hosted the Eleventh Annual International Export Control Conference, on the theme of "Strategic Trade in the 21st Century", which dealt with non-proliferation issues. More than 70 countries were represented at the conference. Moreover, such international bodies as the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australian Group and the Nuclear Suppliers Group took part in the event	
	September 2010	Ukraine actively participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty held at United Nations Headquarters. Ukraine reiterated its commitment to the universalization of the Treaty. In addition, Ukraine joined the European Union statement in that regard	
United Arab Emirates	September 2010	In an initiative towards progressing the action plan of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the United Arab Emirates joined forces with other countries to form a cross-regional group whose purpose is to take forward the consensus outcomes of the 2010 Review Conference on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and jointly to advance the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation agendas as mutually reinforcing processes. The 10 countries, Australia, Canada, Chile,	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, jointly declared their commitment to the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and agreed on approaches to achieve nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear power, highlighting the importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty	
	2011	The United Arab Emirates joined nine other countries for the second meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and issued a joint declaration calling for the entry into force of the Treaty as another major objective on the multilateral agenda. The meeting emphasized that an effective end to nuclear testing will enhance and not weaken national as well as global security and would significantly bolster the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime. The 10 countries are committed to utilizing various diplomatic opportunities to urge States that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty and promptly complete the steps necessary to bring it into force. The group also committed to support the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty Organization in setting up an effective monitoring and verification system and commended the work already accomplished	
United Kingdom	June 2010-May 2011	The United Kingdom made a further voluntary contribution to a project to enable experts from developing countries to attend official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, enhancing the universalization of the Treaty and helping to build awareness of the benefits of the Treaty in developing countries	
	August 2010	The United Kingdom gave a message of support for Kazakhstan's initiative on the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, urging all those countries still to ratify the Treaty to do so as soon as possible	
	September 2010	The United Kingdom supported the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 23 September 2010; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister of State of the United Kingdom attended the meeting and delivered a national statement in support of early entry into force	
	December 2010	The United Kingdom co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 65/91 in support of the Treaty	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b) Regional			
Belgium	June 2010-May 2011	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums	
Brazil	June 2010-May 2011	During the 40th Plenary Session of the Organization of American States, held in June 2010, Brazil supported resolution 2533, which urged States to consider signing or ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as soon as possible, in particular the States listed in annex 2 to the Treaty, so that it may enter into force in the shortest possible time	
	June 2010-May 2011	Brazil actively engaged in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty. At the XX Special Session of the Agency's General Conference, held on 18 November 2010, Brazil highlighted the importance of urging States that had not yet ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to do so as soon as possible	
Bulgaria	June 2010-May 2011	Bulgaria supported European Union Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization's monitoring and verification system that was adopted on 26 July 2010, with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the Preparatory Commission to detect potential nuclear tests	
Ecuador	June 2010-May 2011	As a member State of the Organization of American States (OAS), Ecuador actively supported the positions, statements and contributions of the organization in support of the Treaty. Declarations and positions during regional conferences and other regional events reflect an invitation for all countries to quickly accede to the Treaty and to support its entry into force and its universality	
	June 2010-May 2011	As a member State of the Union of South American Nations, Ecuador, in its capacity of President of the group, supported and proposed under the new regional regime a warranty in order to preserve South America as a zone free of nuclear weapons, and support for all mechanisms including the Treaty	
Estonia	June 2010-May 2011	As a member State of the European Union, Estonia supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
France	October 2010	In its capacity as Co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France participated in the regional workshop for African States, organized by Morocco, and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, held in Rabat on 28 and 29 October	
Germany	June 2010-May 2011	As a member State of the European Union, Germany actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Hungary	January-May 2011	During this period, Hungary held the rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union and, in that capacity, led the coordination of the work of European Union experts for the Treaty based in Vienna. Hungary performed that duty in the spirit of its long-standing commitment to non-proliferation and its support of the entry into force of the Treaty. During the Presidency, an informal working luncheon was organized with the participation of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and Heads of Missions of the European Union. A number of outreach meetings were also held with Arab countries, Israel, the United States of America, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 States, with the aim, among others, of promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. At the European Union meeting of Heads of Missions held in April, Hungary presented a European Union note on strengthening outreach activities, and a draft European Union statement in support of the entry into force of the Treaty was forwarded to Brussels for further consideration	
Lithuania	June 2010-May 2011	Lithuania joined every activity performed by the European Union on a bilateral or multilateral level to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and urged all the States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular annex 2 States, to do so without further delay	
Morocco	24 September 2010	In its capacity as Co-Chair with France of the Article XIV process, from 24 September 2010 to September 2011, and within the framework of the France-Morocco action plan aimed at the entry into force of the Treaty, Morocco organized, with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, a regional workshop, held in Rabat on 28 and 29 October 2010, to promote the entry into force of the Treaty among African States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
New Zealand	August 2010	New Zealand supported language promoting the universalization of the Treaty in the 2010 Pacific Islands Forum Communiqué	
Philippines	June 2010-May 2011	The Philippines was actively involved in the Asia-Pacific region in promoting the signing and ratification of the Treaty among countries in the region. The Philippines continued to work within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the universalization of the Treaty through such efforts as bilateral consultations, participation in the conferences on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and active participation in General Assembly discussions pertaining to the Treaty and the nuclear disarmament agenda in general	
	June 2010-May 2011	The Philippines has consistently expressed its views on the Treaty in meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum, which is the primary mechanism for dialogue and cooperation on security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The convening of the second and third intersessional meetings of the Regional Forum on non-proliferation and disarmament held in Singapore from 5 to 7 July 2010, and from 23 to 25 February 2011 in Las Vegas, United States, are major steps in expanding dialogue and promoting cooperation and mutual understanding on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. During the meetings, the Philippines emphasized its commitment to international efforts to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
Poland	June 2010-May 2011	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate multilateral forums	
Republic of Korea	2-3 December 2010	The Republic of Korea organized the ninth United Nations-Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in Jeju Island, the Republic of Korea. Under the theme "Nuclear renaissance and international peace and security", the conference reaffirmed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
Singapore	February 2011	At the third ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting, which focused on non-proliferation and disarmament, Singapore urged all annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible	

State	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Spain	June 2010-May 2011	Spain, as a member State of the European Union, supported all outreach activities at the technical and political levels, including those aimed at the nine outstanding annex 2 States	
Sweden	June 2010-May 2011	Sweden underlined the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty through the European Union	
	June 2010-May 2011	Sweden, through the European Union, continued outreach activities at the political and technical level, in particular towards the remaining nine annex 2 States, whose ratification is required for the Treaty's entry into force	
	June 2010-May 2011	Sweden was among the initiators of a European Union working paper, entitled "The capacity of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty verification regime" (NPT/CONF.2010/WP.55), presented at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
United Kingdom	June 2010-May 2011	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, including through the European Union's various joint actions in support of the Treaty, and in various European Union statements, notably that by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, on behalf of the European Union, at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 23 September 2010	